

1 . Product and company identification

Trade name	: Famowood Wood Filler - All Colors
Supplier	: Eclectic Products Inc. 1075 Arrowsmith Eugene, OR 97402 541-484-9621
Material uses	: Not available.
Manufacturer	: Eclectic Products Inc. 1075 Arrowsmith Eugene, OR 97402 541-484-9621
Code	: 10101100
Validation date	: 3/26/2008.
Print date	: 3/26/2008.
Responsible name	: Regulatory Compliance
<u>In case of emergency</u>	: CALL INFOTRAC 800-535-5053 001-352-323-3500

2 . Hazards identification

Physical state	: Liquid. [paste]
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	: WARNING ! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT CAN CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE. CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER. Flammable liquid. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Contains material that can cause target organ damage. Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.
<u>Potential acute health effects</u>	
Inhalation	: Irritating to respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin	: Irritating to skin.
Eyes	: Irritating to eyes.
<u>Potential chronic health effects</u>	
Chronic effects	: Contains material that can cause target organ damage.
Carcinogenicity	: Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Target organs	: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: lungs, peripheral nervous system, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

2 . Hazards identification

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Ingestion** : No specific data.
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (section 11)

3 . Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Acetone	67-64-1	5-10
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	5-10
Wood Dust Particles	9004-34-6	5-10
Nitrocellulose	9004-70-0	1-5
Solvent Naptha	64742-89-8	1-5
Isopropanol	67-63-0	1-5
Crystalline Silica	14808-60-7	<1

There are no ingredients or additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4 . First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

4 . First aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves.
- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Hazardous combustion products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon oxides
nitrogen oxides
metal oxide/oxides
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.
- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Product name

Acetone

Exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).

STEL: 1782 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 750 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1188 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).

TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hour(s).

TWA: 250 ppm 10 hour(s).

OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).

TWA: 2400 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: The acetone STEL does not apply to the cellulose acetate fiber industry. It is in effect for all other sectors.

STEL: 2400 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 750 ppm 8 hour(s).

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices

STEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).

STEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 10 hour(s).

OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).

TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

Wood Dust Particles

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006).

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 10 mg/m³ 10 hour(s). Form: Total

OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction

TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust

Isopropanol

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Notes: Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. ACGIH 2003 Adoption

STEL: 400 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).

STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 980 mg/m³ 10 hour(s).

TWA: 400 ppm 10 hour(s).

OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).

TWA: 980 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 980 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s).

Crystalline Silica

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Notes: Respirable fraction; see Appendix C, paragraph C.

TWA: 0.025 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001). Notes: See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³ 10 hour(s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: as quartz

TWA: 0.1 mg/m³, (as quartz) 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable dust

OSHA PEL Z3 (United States, 9/2005).

TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable

TWA: 30 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust.

TWA: 250 MPPCF 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal protection

Respiratory

: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid. [paste]
- Flash point** : Open cup: -17°C (1.4°F) []
- Color** : Various
- Odor** : Not available.
- Boiling/condensation point** : 56.111°C (133°F)
- Specific gravity** : 1.56
- Estimated Vapor Density** : >1 [Air = 1]
- VOC %** : 14.435%
- To convert % VOC to lbs/gal use the following equation:
Specific Gravity*8.33*VOC%=VOC lbs/gal
- Evaporation rate** : <1 (Ether (anhydrous). = 1)

10 . Stability and reactivity

- Stability** : The product is stable. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- Materials to avoid** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
- Hazardous polymerization** : Will not occur.
- Conditions of reactivity** : Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.

11 . Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Acetone	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	5500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
	LDLo	Rat	500 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LDLo Dermal	Rabbit	20 mL/kg	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	TDLo Oral	Rat	5 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	607 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
Nitrocellulose	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Wood Dust Particles	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2 g/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	>31600 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-	

11 . Toxicological information

Isopropanol	TDLo Oral	Rat	120 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	2735 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	1088 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5045 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
Crystalline Silica	TDLo	Rat	800 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal			
	LDLo	Rat	250 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	LDLo	Rat	200 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	LDLo Intravenous	Rat	90 mg/kg	-
	TDLo	Rat	50 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDLo	Rat	30 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDLo	Rat	25 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDLo	Rat	15.69 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDLo	Rat	10 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDLo	Rat	10 mg/kg	-
	Intratracheal			
	TDLo	Rat	5 mg/kg	-
Intratracheal				
TDLo	Rat	5 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDLo	Rat	1.5 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDLo	Rat	1250 ug/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDLo	Rat	150 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDLo	Rat	100 mg/kg	-	
Intratracheal				
TDLo Oral	Rat	120 g/kg	-	

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Wood Dust Particles	-	1	-	-	-	-
Crystalline Silica	A2	2A	-	+	Proven.	-

IDLH : Not available.

Synergistic products : Not available.

12 . Ecological information

Environmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Intoxication	Acute EC50 13500 mg/L	Daphnia	48 hours
	Behavior	Acute EC50 8990 mg/L	Fish	48 hours
	Intoxication	Acute EC50 23.5 mg/L	Daphnia	48 hours
	Mortality	Acute LC50 >100 mg/L	Fish	96 hours
	Mortality	Acute LC50 >100	Daphnia	96 hours

12 . Ecological information

Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Mortality	mg/L Acute LC50 5540	Fish	96 hours
	Intoxication	mg/L Acute EC50 5091	Daphnia	48 hours
Isopropanol	Mortality	mg/L Acute LC50 3220	Fish	96 hours
	Behavior	Acute EC50 10000 mg/L	Fish	48 hours
	Mortality	Acute LC50 10400 mg/L	Fish	96 hours
	Mortality	Acute LC50 11130 mg/L	Fish	96 hours
	Mortality	Acute LC50 9640	Fish	96 hours
	Mortality	mg/L Acute LC50 6550	Fish	96 hours
	Mortality	mg/L Acute LC50 >1400	Fish	96 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

13 . Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	3	II		Special provisions < . 3 gal Consumer commodity ORM-D Remarks The product is a consumer commodity.
TDG Classification	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	3	II		-
IMDG Class	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	3	II		-
IATA-DGR Class	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Acetone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	3	II		-

14 . Transport information

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
SARA 311/312 - fire, Acute, Chronic

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Form R - Reporting requirements	Zinc Stearate	557-05-1	1-5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>
Crystalline Silica	Yes.	No.

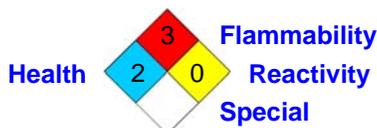
Canada

- WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
- Canadian lists** : **CEPA Toxic substances:** None of the components are listed.
Canadian NPRI: The following components are listed: Methyl ethyl ketone;Isopropyl alcohol
- Canada inventory** : **Canada inventory:** Not determined.

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Mexico

Classification :



EU regulations

Hazard symbol or symbols :



- Risk phrases** : R11- Highly flammable.
R45- May cause cancer.
R67- Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Safety phrases** : S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S2- Keep out of the reach of children.
S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

International regulations

- International lists** : **Australia inventory (AICS):** Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
Korea inventory (KECI): Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.
Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined.

16 . Other information

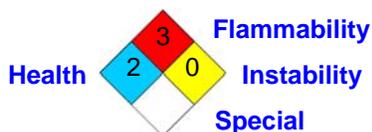
Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	*	2
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



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 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.